



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

"Southern outrages" increase pari passu with the approach of the elections, and the bloody shirt is waved more and more vigorously as the certainty of a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives forces itself upon the radical mind. The object, however, is not to induce the President to change that entirely imaginary thorn, "his peace policy," but to make the White House the source from which the reports of these outrages shall flow, and to make its capula the point from which this flag shall be flaunted, and so add weight to the means that otherwise might be as impotent in the North as in the South. The laws prevent Mr. Hayes from using United States troops to carry elections, and there need be no fear that he will break them, for a man who consented to accept the presidency under the conditions he did wants it too much to run any risk of losing it by impeachment. This the radicals know as well as Mr. Hayes or anybody else, but the reports of unprovoked murders of negroes, and of organized measures for intimidating negro voters, coming through the medium of the President's House, are intended to "fire the northern heart," and rekindle the almost extinguished sectional animosity to an extent sufficient to carry the doubtful districts in the North at the November elections. Similar reports have been started on the eve of every election that has occurred since the war, so that they have become as uninteresting as a three fold tale, and they would be as ineffectual if human nature were not so weak.

Mr. Jefferson Davis probably has his share of human frailty, but no one acquainted with his real character doubts the conscientiousness of his motives in joining his fortune with that of the ill-fated Confederacy, and the greatest stranger to him believes that he strove, to the best of his ability, to accomplish what at one time was the dearest object of every southern man—the independence of his section of the country. This being so, he is indissolubly connected with the short lived nation of which he was the President, and in the memory of all the friends of that nation he still holds a cherished place; and now that he has just been bereaved of his only son, by the peculiar scourge of his native land, the sympathy of millions flows out to him in an unobstructed stream, and not only in the residences of the rich, but in many a cabin by the water's side and in many a hut in the gloom of the mountains kind words will be spoken of the grief-stricken father, and prayers be offered that strength may be vouchsafed him to bear what has probably been his severest blow, the loss of the child of his old age, and these, too, by many to whom he is only known as the President of what they were once proud to call their country, and in whose minds he will ever be surrounded with a romantic glamour, creditable alike to him and to themselves.

Nothing was developed in the Fitz John Porter case yesterday that tended to change the effect of the evidence that had been elicited previously, and the opinion now generally entertained is that the sentence of the court martial inflicted upon General Porter, when the commander of the army of the Potomac required a scape goat to protect him from the anathemas of the northern people for the serious defeat he had sustained, now that the necessity of the case demands no such object of condemnation, and when cool temper and balanced judgment can give testimony its proper weight, will be revoked, and the stain put upon the character of one who, in the minds of those who know him best, is brave and honorable, be effectually obliterated.

It is understood that the latest report concerning the intimidation of negro voters in South Carolina was started by a man who attempted to poison a whole family in order to kill Senator Butler, who was expected to dine with them, and that he will be indicted for the crime. If he does not follow the example of Senator Patterson, and the advice given him by the outraged citizens, and keep beyond the borders of the State, or seek the protection of Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, which is willingly accorded all fugitives from justice in South Carolina, the fear of the result of the verdict of a jury may induce him to confess that the only "southern outrages" of which he is cognizant are those committed by himself and his friends.

#### News of the Day.

Tobin, the West Point soldier, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for five years.

Bartholomew Oertly, ex assistant engineer of the District of Columbia, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease in the St. Marc Hotel, Washington.

The Democratic Congressional Committee of Iowa has decided not to call a convention to nominate Congressional candidates for November. The legality of the October election will be referred to Congress.

Edison's recent invention, by which electricity is expected to take the place of gas in every house, is sending down the price of gas stocks. New York City gas companies' stock, which sold at \$95 about two months ago, sold at \$78 yesterday.

The anthracite coal production for November has been fixed at one million eight hundred thousand tons, which is an increase of six hundred thousand tons above the limit for October. The various coal interests were invited to hold a conference, with a view of continuing the limitation during the next year.

J. H. Halley and Messrs. Greene, Sampson, Boyd, of Reston, have been indicted for alleged violation of the internal laws in manufacturing cigars without the proper license, if committed, was unlawful.

#### Synod of Baltimore.

A resolution was adopted in the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore yesterday which will throw upon the General Assembly the alternate of affirming or repudiating the article in the Confession of Faith which declares the Pope of Rome to be "anti-Christ"—the "man of sin and son of perdition," etc. The question has been raised as to whether a convert from the Roman Catholic Church can be received into the Presbyterian Church without being again baptized. When an overture on the subject was presented to the General Assembly in 1875 it evaded the issue by referring the matter of rebaptism to the discretion of the Church Sessions when a case should be presented for their action. The Synod of Baltimore will press the matter to a definite conclusion, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 51 to 43. This vote does not indicate the views of the individual members upon the article of the Confession of Faith above referred to. The only question presented to them was as to the propriety of sending up the report.

The Synod of 1877 having appointed a committee to convey to the Synod of Virginia the fraternal salutations of the Synod of Baltimore, Rev. David Willis, D. D., yesterday, reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned, and presented the following extract from the minutes of the Synod of Virginia, which had been officially communicated to him, to be laid before the Synod:—

Whereas, The Synod of Baltimore at their stated meeting in Washington city appointed a committee charged with the duty of presenting to this Synod the fraternal salutations of the Synod of Baltimore; and whereas, the said committee has discharged the duty assigned, and presented the following extract from the minutes of the Synod of Baltimore, to be laid before the Synod:—

Resolved by the Synod of Virginia (1), That it highly appreciates the spirit of kindness and Christian regard which prompted the action of the Synod of Baltimore, and which provided the acceptable address to the venerable Synod which has favored us, and does most cordially reciprocate the same; and that this Synod does hereby respectfully request the said Rev. Dr. Willis to convey to his brethren of the Synod of Baltimore the most cordial Christian greeting of this Synod, and to express to the Synod our sincere interest in every good work to which God in His providence may call them.

(2), That the Stated Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to forward to the Rev. Dr. Willis an official copy of this paper, in order that he may communicate its contents to the venerable Synod which he has the honor to represent before the Synod of Virginia.

By order of Synod;  
JAMES P. SMITH,  
Stated Clerk, Synod of Virginia.

Alexandria, October, 1877.

The report of the committee was approved and their diligence commended.

The next address was by Rev. W. W. Hargraves, colored, and the assigned subject "The Relation of the Church to the Freedmen." He said that the freedmen constituted one ninth of our population, and therefore should be the cause of the Church. Their conduct, as a peaceable, law-abiding people, does no parallel to that of the freedmen of the North. He said that the freedmen constituted one ninth of our population, and therefore should be the cause of the Church. Their conduct, as a peaceable, law-abiding people, does no parallel to that of the freedmen of the North. He said that the freedmen constituted one ninth of our population, and therefore should be the cause of the Church. Their conduct, as a peaceable, law-abiding people, does no parallel to that of the freedmen of the North.

At the conclusion of the address the synod adopted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of six on the subject of the relation of the church to the freedmen.

#### "Northern" Outrages.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says: "The disturbance in Mount Vernon, Indiana, has now degenerated into a 'Confederate cross roads' crusade against colored people. A colored man, steady and industrious, a good mechanic, and a man of some property, was met on the street yesterday evening after the four o'clock train had passed and ordered to leave within five minutes. This order was given by two men who were going around in a buggy, making a business of notifying colored people to leave. An old deacon, named Caldwell, was ordered to leave, and she with her whole family obeyed. A man who was working as a fireman at a hosiery mill was given ten minutes to leave. The crusade is ostensibly directed against all who are not old citizens, but even some of them are being driven out, leaving them no time to take care of their property or settle up their business. One man had to leave his stock in the pen without making any provision for its care. Another man, named Tom Lindsey, who is too sick to be removed, was left in care of his aged mother, and lies in mortal fear of his life, while his wife sought safety in flight, and is in this city; but her present whereabouts is so carefully kept secret that no white man, however he may be trusted, can learn it.

Colored people instead of making arrangements to burn the town are packing up and secreting their effects, in expectation of their being sent to the penitentiary. The question of the admission of colored pupils to the high school has been a factor in producing the excitement against colored people. The promotion of a couple of colored pupils to the high school grade brought up the question, which was discussed with some acrimony, and decided against their admission, but the asking for admission and an evident disposition to urge it brought a great deal of passion, and those who participated in it were made the especial objects of abuse.

#### Terrible Accident at Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 16, 1878.—A most terrible and heart-rending scene occurred in this city at ten o'clock to-night. A marriage ceremony was progressing at the Court Street Colored Baptist Church, which was packed to its utmost capacity. Some of the ceiling plastering fell, and the immense crowd at once became panic-stricken and many in the galleries jumped from the windows of the second and third stories; others threw themselves headlong down the stairway on the crowd below. Men and women crowded each other to the only door of exit there was in the lower building, and most of the killed were literally crushed to death. No men are known to have been injured. The fire alarm was sounded and the fire department, military and throngs of citizens were on the spot promptly to endeavor to alleviate the condition of the suffering and dying.

The following bodies have been identified:—Maria Wilson, Virginia Robinson, Maria Brown, Mollie Ward, Mary Henry, Emma Brown, Anna Cox.

Two unknown bodies are in the yard. Three women are in the church in a dying condition. The wounded are supposed to number at least thirty, who are being removed in vehicles and on litters to their homes.

It is impossible in the confusion to ascertain the exact number injured. The streets are crowded with frantic men and women searching for their friends. The colored people seem perfectly horror-stricken, but the whites are rendering every assistance possible.

One of the wounded has just died on the corner of Church and Seventh streets.

Many of the wounded, it is feared, cannot survive.

No greater guarantee of the excellence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup could be furnished than that it is recommended by all the leading druggists.

#### The President's Visit to Winchester.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following account of the President's visit to Winchester yesterday:

Memorable in the modern annals of Winchester, Va., will always be the 16th day of October, 1878. This ancient city of the Old Dominion was at one time and for long years the frontier town—the perilous outpost of the colonial settlers in the Indian country in the early area of the civilization of this part of Virginia. Winchester has a history which reaches back of British colonization, in this foot land of the Alleghenies, prior to the era of Braddock's defeat in 1755, into which, if time permitted, it would be interesting to enter. It was here that General Braddock concentrated and organized his force of British regulars and colonial provincials, with on the defeat and death of Braddock, fell back to Winchester with the remains of the routed army which Washington's skill and courage alone had saved from utter destruction of that historic era in the names of the antiquated buildings and streets of the town which yet survive, such as "Washington's Headquarters," on Braddock street, and the borrowed British names of the others, as Kent, London, Leicester, Piccadilly, Pall Mall, Cork, Monmouth, Cecil, &c.

During "the late unpleasantness" Winchester was the battle-ground of the respective combatants—a scene of shuttlecock of the terrific game of battle, and is yet scarred and mutilated by the stern tragedy of war. No less than seventy-two times was the place taken and retaken by the Confederates and Federal forces. Stonewall Jackson gave the Union troops no respite in their occupation of the town, whose very streets were the scene of frequent hand-to-hand conflicts between contending foes. All the circumstances and surroundings tend to render welcome the visit of President Hayes and his party. He is the guest of the Valley Agricultural Society, and of the Governor of the Commonwealth, and of the whole people of the Valley counties. The weather is superb. The country, in the garlanded beauty of the most fruitful harvests ever known, is full of material wealth and prosperity. The scenery, spread out to the wide expanse of variegated beauty before the beholder, seems to form one grand panorama of bleached mountains and valleys of limitless extent, as if to exhort every eye that looks upon it.

Governor Holliday has come to his private home from his official residence in Richmond especially to do honor to the President and his guests, and citizens from other parts of the Commonwealth, distinguished for their intelligence and public services, have gathered here to bear an honorable part in the agreeable work of extending the provincial hospitality of Virginians to their visitors.

The President and party arrived in a special train yesterday at 11 a. m. The party consisted of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Gen. and Mrs. Hastings, Secretary Thompson and Mr. A. K. Pendleton, of Winchester, and Mrs. Whittlesley, of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D. C. They were received at the depot by Mayor Clark and a committee of prominent citizens in carriages, who were escorted by the Winchester Light Infantry and the Frederick Band and W. & W. C. Company. The President rode from the depot in an open carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and Mayor Clark, to the residence of Governor Holliday, where he was received by the Governor and Mrs. Mason, his sister, and Mr. Miller, of Newmarket, President of the Agricultural Society. Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Hastings here remained sometime for rest.

Mrs. Hayes was dressed in a most stylish traveling costume of brown and very dark red, with bonnet to match, and a little lace veil over her face.

After resting for a short time at Governor Holliday's, the President came on to the arm of the Governor and Secretary Thompson with Mr. Miller, and they drove off in the first carriage. In the second carriage were Mrs. Hayes and Gen. Hastings, Mrs. Hastings and Gen. James Wilson, of Winchester, and the committee of reception. Mrs. Hayes had changed her costume to a black silk. Next came General and Mrs. Meem, of Shenandoah, and Miss Miller, daughter of the President of the Agricultural Society, and Mr. John Williams, a prominent member of the Winchester bar. The committee of reception followed, and they were driven to the residence of Judge Edmund Pendleton, in the suburbs, where a large company were assembled to a lunch given in honor of the Presidential party. Prominent among the guests at the lunch were Mrs. P. P. Dandridge and Miss Taylor, daughter and granddaughter of the late President Taylor; Hon. A. R. Boteller, of Shepherdstown, W. Va.; Hon. Beverly Tucker, of Washington; Hon. A. DeTomb, British Consul at New Orleans.

Hon. Judge Pendleton and the President were escorted by the military to the fair grounds.

Upon arriving at the fair grounds Governor Holliday addressed a large assemblage in front of the main stand, alluding among other things to the President of the United States. He knew they would warmly welcome him on account of his exalted position. It has been the lot of Virginia to play a varied role since colonial times. She gave to the country the founders of the Republic, whose remains lie in view of those who administer the government, and another of her sons became the father of the Constitution. Yet when Virginia thought that the Constitution had been violated she went out of the Union, and appealed to the great arbiter of nations for vindication of her cause. During four years she denied her allegiance to the Constitution, but the verdict being against her, she, tattered and torn by strife, yielded to the decision, having written upon her pages heroic suffering, without, he believed, a spot of shame. She has returned once more to take her place in the Union and pledged her integrity to maintain the Constitution and the laws. If there was one man in the State, high or low, in private or official station, who denied their position, he did not know him. The Governor briefly spoke of the beauty and fertility of the valley, and said that such exhibitions as that before them would have the effect to smooth whatever remained of the asperities occasioned by the late war. In conclusion he formally introduced the President to the men and women living in the Shenandoah Valley.

When the President rose to reply he was greeted with applause. He spoke as follows: Fellow citizens—My first knowledge of the beautiful and historic valley of the Shenandoah was obtained in the rough school of the great civil war, and with the aid of very competent instructors engaged on opposite sides of that terrible conflict. It is a great satisfaction to revisit this valley, and to refresh my recollection of its superb scenery, and of the places made interesting and famous by the war. I now meet its people under circumstances far more auspicious than any of us, whether we were soldiers or citizens, during the contest, could then have deemed possible within the period of our lives. For the first time in many years we see the American people, in the midst of interesting and important elections, with their attention still engaged on questions relating to the material and business interests of the country, and in regard to which, in all the States, the people are beginning to take sides, without much reference to sectional or color lines. Whatever evidence of the old bitterness may be exhibited in any other part of the country, we know that here the general wish is that the sectional controversies which have so long disturbed our American society may be permanently settled, and that, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws peace and union may be restored and forever firmly established.

During the last month I visited agricultural fairs in several of the Northwestern States. In addressing the people on those occasions it seemed to me not improper to call their attention to the condition of the financial affairs of the Government of the United States. This was done with a double purpose. It was my hope that it would give encouragement and confidence to those who were looking anxiously but hopefully for better times. I hoped also that the facts and figures presented would aid in the formation of correct opinions on the subjects which now mainly interest the people. With the same general purpose I now desire to spread before you, very briefly, the views of some of the fathers of our country—patriots whose names and characters and services are very familiar to the whole country. In this part of Virginia especially, with which some of them were identified, and among the descendants of those who were associated with them, the opinions of the men who made Virginia so famous will, I am sure, be received with more than ordinary consideration.

On the subject of money, and on the question of what is a sound, safe and stable currency, let us hear and heed the advice of the fathers.

Washington, in a letter to Thomas Stone, dated Mount Vernon, February 16, 1787, said:

"I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative, and necessity of it as a medium."

"I thought that it is by the substance, not with the shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance; and, in proportion to his gain, the creditor or the body politic suffers. Whether it be legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative."

"I shall, therefore, only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence will be that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly looked up."

In a letter to Jefferson, August 1, 1785, Washington said:—"Some other States are, in my opinion, falling into the very foolish and wicked plans of emitting paper money. I cannot give up my hopes, however, that we shall ere long adopt a more just and liberal system of policy."

In a letter to Richard Henry Lee, President of Congress, dated Mount Vernon, August 27, 1785, Washington said:—"I have never heard, and I hope never shall hear, any serious mention of a paper emission in this State; yet such a thing may be in agitation. I regard such a thing as a thing of much mischief. The form is the tool of the latter, and is of no set to work and is of no use. I have observed that with whom I have conversed on this part of the State reprobate the idea exceedingly."

Jefferson's opposition to irredeemable paper money was decided, and is too well known to need many citations. In his day schemes of inflation were mainly proposed by the friends of unlimited issue of bank paper, and his most vigorous denunciations were directed against such issues, but his arguments apply with equal force against all forms of irredeemable paper money.

To Col. Yancy he wrote, January 6, 1816: "The American mind is in a state of fever, which the world has so often seen in the history of other nations. We are now taught to believe that ledgerman tricks on paper can produce as solid wealth as hard labor in the earth. It is in vain for common sense to urge that the man who produces but nothing; that he who idles dream; that the philosopher's stone which is to turn everything into gold and to redeem man from the original sentence of his Maker: 'In the sweat of his brow shall he eat his bread.'"

Jefferson, in a letter to John W. Epps, November 2, 1813, said: "The sum of what has been said is that our medium should be so proportioned to our produce as to be on a par with that of the countries with which we trade, and whose medium is in a sound state; that specie is the most perfect medium, because it will preserve its own value; because having an intrinsic and universal value, it can never die in our hands, and it is the surest resource of reliance in time of war; that the trifling economy of paper as a cheaper medium, or its convenience for transmission, weighs nothing in opposition to the advantages of the precious metals, which are liable to be hoarded, has been, and is forever will be abused in every country in which it is permitted."

To Col. Carrington, May 27, 1788, he said: "Paper is poverty; it is only the ghost of money, and not money itself."

James Madison, in a letter to Thomas Jefferson, dated August 12, 1786, said: "Whether Virginia is to remain exempt from the epidemic malady will depend on the ensuing Assembly. My hopes rest chiefly on the exertions of Col. Mason and the failure of experiments elsewhere. That these must fail is morally certain; for, besides the proof of it already visible in some States and the intrinsic defect of the paper in all, this fictitious money will rather feed than cure the spirit of extravagance which sends away the coin to pay the unfavorable balance, and will therefore soon be carried to market to buy up coin for that purpose. From that moment depreciation is inevitable. The value of money consists in the uses it will serve. Specie will serve all the uses of paper; paper will not serve one of the essential uses of specie. The paper, therefore, will be less valuable than specie."

Madison, in a letter to C. D. Williams, dated February, 1820, said: "Whenever the paper has not been convertible into specie and its quantity has been governed on the policy of the Government, a depreciation has been produced by an undue increase or an apprehension of it."

In a letter to Thomas Jefferson, dated July 13, 1787, Madison said: "Nothing but evil springs from this imaginary money, wherever it is tried, and yet the appetite for it where it has not been tried continues to be felt. There is great reason to fear that the bitterness of the evil must be tested in Virginia before the appetite here will be at an end."

Richard Henry Lee, 1785, in a letter to Washington, which drew from Washington the reply already quoted, asks: "Is it possible that a plan can be formed for issuing a large sum of paper money by the next Assembly?" And adds: "I do verily believe that the greatest foe we have in the world could not devise a more effectual plan for ruining Virginia. I should suppose that every friend to his country, every honest and sober man, would join heartily to reprobate so nefarious a plan of speculation."

George Mason, to Washington, at a somewhat later date wrote: "I have heard nothing from the Assembly, except vague reports of their being resolved to issue paper currency; upon what principle or funds, I know not; perhaps upon the old threadbare scheme of pledging solemnly the public credit. I believe such an experiment would prove similar to the old vulgar adage of carrying a horse to the water. They may pass a law to issue it, but twenty laws will not make the people receive it."

Chief Justice Marshall, in a decision of the Supreme Court, said: "Such a medium (paper money) has been always liable to fluctuation. Its value is continually changing; and these changes, often great and sudden, expose

individuals to immense loss, are the source of ruinous speculations, and destroy all confidence between man and man."

It is not necessary for my purpose to make further quotations from the fathers. They embodied their opinions in the American Constitution. The opinion of the Constitution is coin. In making money which has intrinsic value, the constitutional money of our country, the fathers adopted the money of the world. By a law relating on the concurring judgment and common consent of mankind, in all ages and countries, the precious metals have been the measure of value—the money of the world. It is a law that is fundamental and irrevocable. It can no more be repealed by act of Congress than the law of gravitation. If we would have an early return of business prosperity, let us not try to be wiser than the fathers, wiser than the Constitution, and wiser than human nature. In the present condition of our country, our progress towards prosperity as a nation and as individuals depends upon having a good public credit and a sound constitutional currency.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause.

Governor Holliday then introduced Secretary Thompson, who said he came here not only to bid the President, but because he had an insatiable right to visit his native State. Some of the happiest days of his early life were passed in this vicinity. He had traveled much over the United States, but had never seen a more beautiful country than this Shenandoah Valley. He counseled his hearers to strive that none might surpass them in agriculture. Let the disagreeable events of the past live only in the memory. It was the duty of all to maintain the national glory, and swear on the altar of a common country to unite in its defense against all enemies. The band then played "Hail Columbia."

The Presidential party then visited the various parts of the fair. They dined at Judge Pendleton's, where hospitalities were richly dispensed, and returned from the fair grounds when the exhibition closed for the day.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, assisted by Governor Holliday and Mrs. Mason (his sister) held a reception at the Governor's residence to-night. A large number of ladies and gentlemen of the city and neighborhood called to pay their respects. At 11 o'clock the party left for Washington.

#### Foreign News.

The London Times says: From \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 worth of United States funded bonds have been taken for America within the last three days.

The glut of cotton goods in Lancashire is simply unprecedented. At Preston, Nimmors's mills, with 30,000 spindles, and Sharple's mills, with 32,500, have ceased running. Horrocks, Miller & Co., the best known firm in the north of England, have adopted measures to restrict production in their mills.

A dispatch from Simla says: The Viceroy's native emissary, bearing the Amer's answer, is expected to arrive at Kohat on Sunday. If the tenor of the reply is unfavorable, operations will begin immediately.

A Berlin dispatch says it is announced that the Emperor William will resume the government in the beginning of December. In consequence of the certainty of the passage of the Socialist bill the Central Socialist committee has voluntarily dissolved.

In a parting address it calls upon its members to continue their efforts for the propagation of their political ideas in private life.

The German Reichstag has passed the paragraph of the Socialist bill relating to a modified state of siege, with amendments offered by the Conservatives, giving the government greater discretion as to the propriety of proclaiming a state of siege and expelling suspected persons from towns. On the final paragraph being reached all amendments prolonging the period of the operation of the bill were rejected, and the paragraph was passed limiting it as proposed by the committee to March 31, 1881.

This completes the second reading of the bill. It will come up on its third reading on Friday.

Differences have arisen between the English and Russian delegates on the Serbian boundary commission. Both have asked their governments for instructions. It is thought that the Albanians intend to molest the boundary commission, and a large Serbian force has been sent to protect them.

A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish government has received dispatches from Morocco stating that the Sultan is disposed to accord full attention to the representations of Spain. The correspondent says all possibility of war is now considered removed.

Moukhtar Pasha has confirmed the announcement that he and the Cretans have signed a convention. The transfer of the territory ceded to Serbia by the Treaty of Berlin is now complete.

#### LATER.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Bank of France has raised the price of eagles from 12 per mille premium to 24. It is stated that \$3,000,000 in gold from the Continent will reach London to-day and will probably go into the Bank of England.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.—The concentration of the Afghans in the Khyber Pass is causing uneasiness. The garrisons at Peshawar and Kohat are being reinforced and placed in a state of readiness. Three Punjab regiments have reached Tull. It is reported that the forces at Alimuddin and Candahar have been largely reinforced.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Duke of Edinburgh leaves Coburg at the end of this week to join Her Majesty's ship Black Prince, which has been detailed to escort the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, to Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A telegram to Lloyd's from Buenos Ayres says that a terrible hurricane has occurred on the River Plate, causing a great inundation and considerable damage.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 17.—It is expected that the Roumanians will begin the occupation of the Dubradz Soka next week.

It is reported that England, Italy and France have informed the Belgian government that they will not recognize Serbian independence until the civil and political equality of the Jews is proclaimed.

A letter from the city of Mexico says that a dispatch from Puebla states that on September 29th at Atizala, a mob incited by priests killed 25 Protestants and wounded a number of others. The Governor of the State has sent troops to quell the disturbance.

In Puebla the mob has also threatened to burn up the Protestant missions and President Diaz has promised the Rev. Dr. Butler to do all in his power to protect all religious denominations.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent has reason to believe that the Rothschilds have agreed with Rivers Wilson, the Egyptian Finance Minister, to loan Egypt \$30,000,000 to clear off her floating debt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The Archbishop of Salonica, the Anti-Russian candidate, has been elected Greek Patriarch.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The Socialists declare that as after the passage of the anti socialist bill they will be prevented from holding meetings, they will instigate the meetings of the other parties to cause them to be dissolved likewise.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—Count Andrássy's reply to the Porte's circular has been published. It consists entirely of a refutation of the charges of cruelty against the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia, and a comparison of the present occupation with Omar Pasha's invasion in 1852. The tone of the letter is generally moderate, but it concludes with a strong repudiation of what it styles as "odious calumnies against the army."

It also states that Count Ziohy, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Constantinople, has been directed to notify the Porte of the bad effect which the charges cannot fail to produce in Austria and Hungary.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Globe states that a

private telegram from a trustworthy source, at Simla, says:—"The advance on Candahar may be expected almost immediately. Little resistance is anticipated this side of Candahar."

The London Echo this evening says:—"Subpoenas have been issued from the Mansion House Court for the books of the Colonial Trust Corporation, which defaulted in its debenture interest at the suit entered against Viscount Bury and the other directors of the company."

Viscount Bury is Under Secretary of War.

#### Yellow Fever.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 16.—For the past 24 hours there have been fifteen cases of yellow fever reported at the health office. This makes seventy-three cases of the fever in all that have been reported since the first case. There have been twenty-three deaths in all since the beginning of the sickness. Most of the new cases are in the same localities as those heretofore reported, though there are several in other portions of the city.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Count d'Eu, son in law of the Emperor of Brazil, has remitted to Minister Noyes 400 francs as a contribution to the yellow fever stricken people of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Dispatches received from all points of the fever zone show no material abatement of the disease. J. M. St. Clair, telegraph operator at the Jackson depot, has had a relapse. B. M. Vail, operator at Meridian, died yesterday of fever. He was agent of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benevolent Association at Vicksburg.

A. D. Babbitt, a most active member of the Telegraphers' Relief Association, who took the fever yesterday, is reported in a favorable condition to-day. The Rev. Josiah Triest, of the First German Presbyterian Church, died today of yellow fever. The Howards have received a dispatch asking that physicians and nurses be sent to Yazoo City, where a very malignant and fatal form of fever has appeared.

Dr. Vandeman, at Chattanooga, reports the following deaths: Mrs. Oswald Dietz, Wm. Erwin, Sallie Hall and one negro. There were fourteen new cases, twelve of them colored, a decrease of nine from yesterday. Since the epidemic commenced there were 292 cases and 90 deaths. Drs. Frazer, Baxter and Olmstead are holding their own. Bacteric measures were taken to-day to depopulate the infected districts by taking the sick to hospitals and others to camp. The weather is warm and unfavorable.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The board of health officially reports eight deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours, ending at six o'clock to-night. This is the smallest number since the fever was declared epidemic in August 23. Jeff Davis, Jr., only son of Jefferson Davis, died to-night. Seventeen physicians of the Howard medical corps report fifty new cases—twenty one in the city and nineteen in the country. A storm from the northwest prevails.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 16.—The operator at Hopefield reports two deaths to-day and four yesterday. Advice from Arkansas City reports that the fever has broken out at Winterville, eight miles from that place, and east of the Mississippi river.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—It is stated that the yellow fever has not disappeared from Gallipolis, Ohio, as was thought and so saved by citizens. Several deaths have occurred within a week of the infected district, a short distance below that city, where the steamer Porter was anchored, which the physicians decide were genuine cases of yellow fever.

#### Episcopal Congress.